Vol. VIII. Numb. 22

THE OBSERVATOR.

Arguments againſt ſuch a Treaty of Partition, as may leave the French *in a Capacity to reuſurp the whole* Spaniſh *Monarchy, or give them Ground to upbraid us, as they did for the laſt Partition-Treaty, and to charge us as they did in their Memorial to the* Dutch, *upon the Death of King* Charles *the IId of* Spain, *with having been unjuſt to all* Europe, *in allowing the* French *ſo many Dominions, and endangering our own Trade to the* Mediterranean.

From Wednesday, April 13. to Saturday, April 16. 1709.

Country-m. PRAY, Maſter, let's diſcourſe farther about the Negociations of Peace; for notwithſtanding all that you and I have ſaid againſt a Partition, I find many People are of Opinion, that no Peace can be had without one.

Obſ. What Sort of Partition do thoſe Men propoſe, *Roger?* If it be a reaſonable one, I am not ſo fond of my own Opinion, but I can eaſily abandon it, when I hear good Arguments againſt what I have ſaid.

Country-m. To tell you the Truth, Maſter, I do not find they are agreed about their Scheme. Some are for partitioning the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, and giving a large Share of it to the *Dutch*, to reimburſe them for their Expence in the War, and to ſecure their Frontiers; others ſay, that ſince the Duke of *Anjou* has been call'd to the *Spaniſh* Monarchy by the People, and own'd as King by all the Confederates, except the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and that he has a Son, who is like to be own'd as the preſumptive Heir of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, they conceive his Intereſt to be ſo firmly riveted in *Spain*, that the *Spaniards* will rather ſuffer any Thing, than part with him; therefore they think, that he muſt be allow'd ſuch a Share of the Monarchy, as may ſatisfy himſelf and his Grand-father, make them willing to leave King *Charles* in peaceable Poſſeſſion of the reſt, and give no more Diſturbance to *Europe* on that Account.

Obſ. Pray, *Roger*, ask thoſe Gentlemen, why we and the other Confederates ſhould not have a Compenſation for the Blood and Treaſure we have ſpent in the War, as well as the *Dutch?* And if ſuch a Compenſation muſt be made, whether it be moſt reaſonable, that it ſhould be at the Charge of the *French*, who have unjuſtly invaded their Neighbours, or at the Charge of the *Spaniards*, who have been unjuſtly invaded, and have had a Succeſſor impoſ'd upon them contrary to their fundamental Laws, and ſolemn Treaties and Oaths? I take it, that in all Courts of Juſtice, he that is caſt in the Suit, pays the Coſts; and ſince the Sword is the only Arbiter betwixt independent Kingdoms and States, when Juſtice can't be otherwiſe obtain'd, and that Heaven, to whom both had appeal'd, has declar'd for the Confederates, by giving them the Superiority in Arms, after ſuch a bloody Struggle, where is the Juſtice of their condemning themſelves in Coſts, and letting *France* triumph, by carrying off the Trophies of Victory, when ſhe is defeated?

Country-m. But you don't obſerve the Force of the Argument on the other Side, Maſter. The *Spaniards* have call'd the Duke of *Anjou* to their Crown; and we muſt allow them the ſame Liberty to chuſe a Succeſſor, that we take to our ſelves. Remember you have always ſaid, that by the Laws of God and Nature, all Men are entitl'd to the ſame Freedom.

Obſ. I own it, *Roger:* But to me it ſeems plain, the Argument is againſt you; for the *Spaniards* had not a Freedom of Choice as to the Duke of *Anjou*, except you will call Bribery within, and Force without, Freedom: So that in order to make the Argument hold, the *Spaniards* muſt have been left to the ſame Freedom they enjoy'd, when, by their Legiſlative Power, they ſettl'd their Succeſſion on the Houſe of *Auſtria*; when they oblig'd *Lewis* the XIIIth to renounce his Pretenſions for himſelf and his Poſterity, at his Contract of Marriage with *Mary Anne* of *Spain*; when *Lewis* the XIVth did the like at his Marriage with the *Infanta Mary Thereſe*, which he ratify'd by his Oath at the Altar, and by the Treaty of the *Pyrenees* afterwards. Now, ſince no Man can ſay, the *Spaniards* enjoy'd the ſame Liberty at the Death of King *Charles* the IId; that we all know, a Will was either made for him, or forc'd from him at the Point of Death, in Favour of the Duke of *Anjou*; and that the *French* King had an Army ready to over-awe the *Spaniards*, and ſupport his Grandſon's Pretenſions, not only contrary to the fundamental Laws of *Spain*, but to his own ſolemn Oaths and Treaties, and particularly contrary to the Treaty of *Partition*; the Duke of *Anjou*'s Plea is certainly founded on Force, Uſurpation, and Perjury, and not on the Choice of the *Spaniards*.

Country-m. I am convinc'd of the Truth of what you ſay, Maſter; and muſt confeſs, that nothing can juſtify his Title, but a Recognition by the Legiſlature of *Spain* fully aſſembl'd, and left to act without any Force or Conſtraint.

Obſ. I am glad you are ſo far convinc'd, *Roger*; but let me tell you, that tho' the Cortes of *Spain* were at full Liberty, without any Conſtraint upon them in the leaſt, I am of Opinion they have no Power to ſettle their Succeſſion on the Duke of *Anjou*, or any other of *Lewis* the XIVth's Poſterity.

Country-m. You ſtartle me now, Maſter. Certainly you argue contrary to the old Whig-Principle, which allows all People their Freedom to chuſe their Governors, when the Line upon which it was ſettl'd by Law, comes to fail.

Obſ. You miſtake the Point, *Roger*; for the true old Whig-Principle is of a much larger Extent; it has always the general Good of Mankind in View, which is ſuperior to that of particular Nations: For Inſtance, *Roger*, tho' it allows People the Freedom you ſpeak of, it does not allow any Nation to break their ſolemn Contracts made with other Nations for their mutual Security. Now, ſuch was the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*, and the grand Alliance the *Spaniards* enter'd into, when King *Charles* the IId ſat on their Throne, for preventing the Breach of the Ballance of *Europe*, and preſerving the Succeſſion of the Houſe of *Auſtria* to their Dominions for that very End: But if there had been no ſuch Treaties, they were never allow'd, by the Laws of God or Nature, inſtead of a lawful Governor, to chuſe *a Lyon or a ranging Bear*, as *Solomon* calls a wicked Ruler, who will break over all Fences, and commit Depredations upon his Neighbours; and ſuch all *Europe* have found the Houſe of *Bourbon*, to their Coſt, *Roger*.

Country-m. I muſt own, Maſter, your Head is longer than mine; I did not conſider thoſe Things. But what do you ſay to the Obſtinacy of the *Spaniards?* I hear they will not quit with the Duke of *Anjou*; they love him, eſpecially the *Caſtilians*.

Obſ. If it be ſo, *Roger*, that's a very ſtrong Argument

gument againſt ſuch a new Partition-Treaty, as may leave the *French* in a Condition to uſurp the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy again, when they pleaſe. We may very well remember the *French* King's Perjury and Ingratitude in the laſt Treaty of Partition; for tho' he and his Miniſters ſtrain'd their Wits for Arguments to prove the great Advantage that would reſult from it to all *Europe*; yet, when he thought he ſhould find his Account better in uſurping the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy, than by keeping to that Treaty, he was ſo baſe in his Memorial to the *Dutch* at that Juncture, as to charge them and us with entering into that Treaty, *without any Right or Power ſo to do*, and to accuſe the Governments of *England* and *Holland* with *being unjuſt to all* Europe *in general, and to their own Subjects in particular, by agreeing to give ſo many conſiderable Dominions to* France, *as might have given juſt Jealouſy of her Power, without ſtipulating any particular Advantages to our ſelves*: By which, they ſaid, *our Governments acted contrary to the Intereſt of both Nations, and expos'd our Trade to the* Mediterranean; ſo that I hope the Allies will take Care not to lay themſelves open to any ſuch Reproaches by the Treaty now ſaid to be on foot, *Roger*.

Country-m. I hope ſo too, Maſter; and tho' I am of Opinion, that 'tis not our Intereſt to make any Conqueſts upon our Neighbours, or to claim any Share of *Flanders*, tho' we have been at much more Expence in defending and reconquering it, than the *Dutch*; yet I think, Maſter, 'tis our Intereſt to take Care that our Trade be not leſſen'd there, by any Barrier that ſhall be allow'd the *Dutch*; and that we ſhould have a particular Regard to ſet our Trade to the *Spaniſh* Plantations in *America* upon a better Footing than hitherto it has been. We muſt not ſuffer any Body to out-rival us in courting that coy Lady call'd Trade; and I don't at all doubt, but the Houſe of *Auſtria* will be ſo juſt, generous, and grateful, as to allow us all that we can reaſonably demand on that Head; for tho' there has been a Defect ſomewhere, that has hinder'd our making what Advantages we might juſtly have got in the *Weſt-Indies*, by the Articles of the Alliance, I think it but reaſonable, that we ſhould not ſuffer our Trade to be wrong'd, by too much Modeſty at the Treaty.

Olſ. You ſay very well, *Roger*; but as to another Part of your Argument, that the *Spaniards* are fond of the Duke of *Anjou*, and will not part with him, I muſt tell you my Opinion very freely, that when ever our naval Force comes to be ſo manag'd as to bring Home the Bullion from the *Weſt Indies* for King *Charles*, inſtead of letting the *French* bring it Home by ſo many Millions at a Time, as they do for themſelves and the Duke of *Anjou*, the *Spaniards* will ſoon cool in their Affection to that Uſurper, and be as willing to part with him, as now they are fond of keeping him; for Intereſt will not lie, but is always regarded by the Body of Nations, tho' conſtantly neglected by covetous and ambitious Miniſters and Courtiers. I ſhall only add now, *Roger*, that however forward ſome of the *Dutch* may be for a Peace, I make no Queſtion, but that wiſe Government will conſider how much they wrong'd themſelves, and all *Europe* by clapping up the Peace of *Nimiguen*, contrary to the Intereſt of their Allies, and how little we and they gain'd by the Treaty of *Reſwick*; and not endanger themſelves and all *Europe*, by hearkening to the Promiſes of the *French* Court, who have it in their Nature never to keep to Treaties, any longer than they are forc'd to it.

Advertiſements.

This Day is publiſh'd, the Twelfth Part (which concludes the Volume) of

☞ Poetical Reflexions, Moral, Comical, Satyrical, &c. on the Vices and Follies of the Age. Containing, 1. Low-Church; or, neither the Crown, nor the Croſs. 2. A Farewel to Love. 3. Advice to the Town of Havant in Hampſhire, concerning an impertinent, hum-drumming Quack. 4. An extravagant Friend's Advice to a young Heir, who had juſt bury'd his wealthy Father, a Song. 5. An Epilogue to a private Entertainment. 6. An Epithalamium. 7. A Copy of Verſes dedicated to the inſtarming Memory of Mr. Dent, the Conſtable. 8. An Epigram, from the Latin Conjugio bimas. 9. The Critick; or, a Scourge for the Poets, addreſs'd to Mr. Congreve. 10. All covet, all loſe, a Fable. 11. Upon Madam Lloyd, the Dutcheſs of Montague's Woman. By ſeveral Hands. Now compleat Sets, either bound or ſtitch'd, or any ſingle Part, may be had of B. Bragge in Pater-Noſter-Row, at 6 d. each.

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☞ The Celeſtial Divorce, &c. written in Italian by that famous Wit Ferrante Pallavicini, and now done into Engliſh, with the Life of the Author; to which are added, the State-Intrigues of all the Popes to the preſent Time, price 1 s. ☞ Mirth in Ridicule, a Satyr, containing the Follies of a Sea-Officer, Land-Officer, Courtier, Lawyer, Prieſt, Merchant, Scholar, Poet, Miſer, Lady, Maid, Strumpet, Beau, Gameſter, Quack, Plotter, and a Libertine, price 6 d. ☞ The Barrel of Audenard, a Poem; with the Characters of the General Officers, who were preſent in that Engagement, price 6 d. ☞ The Long Vacation, a Satyr, price 6 d. ☞ The Plagues of Ægypt, a Poem, price 6 d. ☞ The Barbacu'd-Feaſt, or, the 3 Pigs of Peckham; by the Author of the Trip to Jamaica, price 6 d. All ſold by J. Morphew near Stationers-Hall.

☞ The extraordinary Succeſs of Mr. William Croſſe, Profeſſor of Phyſick and Oculiſt, in curing Diſtempers of the Eyes, frequently recommends him to the Aſſiſtance of ſeveral Perſons afflicted with the moſt difficult Diſeaſes of the ſame, who are, from Time to Time, by his Preſcriptions, perfectly recover'd, after having ineffectually apply'd themſelves to others, as is evident by Certificates given under their Hands; Variety of which may be ſeen at his Houſe againſt Cecil-ſtreet in the Strand, where he is conſtantly to be adviſ'd with. ☞ There is lately publiſh'd by the ſaid Mr. Croſſe, A brief Treatiſe of the Eyes, in which not only the Structure of the ſame is Anatomically demonſtrated, but the Diſtempers (which for the moſt part are incident thereto) are likewiſe diſtinctly deſcrib'd. To which is added, ſome particular Directions for preſerving the Sight, &c. Sold by J. Morphew near Stationers-hall. Price bound 1 s.

☞ Compleat Sets of the Obſervator, or ſingle ones, ever ſince it was begun by Mr. Tutchin, to this Time, are to be had of B. Bragge in Pater-Noſter-Row, and H. Meere at the Black-Fryar in Black-Fryars; where may be had Mr. Tutchin's Effigies, neatly engraven on Copper.

☞ The Royal Decoction, or a never-failing Diet-Drink againſt the Venereal Diſeaſe. Its wonderful Efficacy is ſuch, that any Patient may be thereby moſt effectually cur'd, be it of never ſo long ſtanding, and aggravated by ineffectual Salivations, and the Body be cover'd with Scabs, Ulcers, Blotches, and the Legs with Holes, all the Limbs with moſt excruciating Pains, the Palate eaten away, and the Noſe fallen in, &c. This Anti-venereal Decoction eaſes all the Venereal Pains in 8 Days, and in 30 Days perfects the whole Cure, and that without the Uſe of Mercury. The Gentleman, who alone prepares this Decoction, offers to enter into an Engagement, from 100 to 500 Pounds, for the Performance of what he promiſes, if any Patient, tho' diſcourag'd by other Practitioners, will come to his Houſe, he will furniſh them with Neceſſaries, as well as Phyſick, for 8 Days, and if by that time he is not ſatisfy'd that he may be perfectly cur'd, he is free to leave it, without paying any thing for Lodging, Diet, or Phyſick. The Taſte of this Decoction is ſo pleaſant, and the Operation ſo kind to Nature, that big-belly'd Women and Sucklings are daily cur'd with it at all the Seaſons of the Year. The Doctor or his Wife are to be ſpoken with at all ſeaſonable Hours, at the Hand and Urinal, over againſt little Turn-ſtile in high Holborn, (late the D. of Leeds's.) N.B. The Bill at large is to be ſeen hanging up in the Royal Exchange, London.

QUACKERY UNMASK'D; or, Reflections on the 6th Edition of Mr. Marten's Treatiſe of the Venereal Diſeaſe, and its Appendix, and the Pamphlet call'd The charitable Surgeon, &c. containing a full and plain Detection and Refutation of ſome groſs Errors, &c. of thoſe Authors: Interſpers'd with many new and uſeful Obſervations concerning the Venereal Diſeaſe, and the Method and Medicines proper for its ſpeedy, ſafe, and effectual Curation. Proper Remarks on Mr. Marten's admirable Medicine, and his infallible Preſervative. A full and true Account of Quacks, and their Method of Practice. An Account of ſome excellent Medicines, &c. Highly neceſſary to be read by all Venereal Patients, who would prevent their own Ruin, and by all Phyſicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries, who are here vindicated from Mr. Marten's Aſperſions. By J. Spinke, licens'd Practitioner in Phyſick and Surgery. Sold by D. Brown without Temple-bar, G. Strahan in Cornhill, J. Woodward in Threadneedle-ſtreet, B. Baker in Weſtminſter-hall, and the Author at the Golden Ball between the Sun and Caſtle Taverns in Honey-lane Market in Cheapſide. Price 1 s. 6 d.

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